FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 197

10 October 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

McFarlane Remarks Seen as Attack on Soviet Proposal AA 1
Senators' Letter Shows 'Polarization' on Arms Proposals AA 3
[Bogachev]
Chervov Interviewed on Offensive Aspects of SDI AA 4
[Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT 4 Oct]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Pact Political Meeting Unofficially Set for 21 Oct BB 1
[TANJUG]
Political Consultative Committee Viewed BB 1
[Levin]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events CC 1
[Orekhov, 8 Oct]
NATO Foreign Ministers To Meet 15 Oct CC 3
Stand on Terrorism Delineated For UN Leader CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Proclamation Bars Entry to Cuban Officials A 1
Nikonov Meets With Canadian Agriculture Minister A 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 6 Oct]

CHINA

Supreme Soviet Delegation Travels to PRC B 1
Delegation Departs B 1
Arrives in Beijing B 1
U.S. Gen Gabriel Heads Delegation Visiting PRC B 1
PRC Ministry Protests Nakasone Visit to Shrine B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Journal Sees Dangers in U.S.-Japanese Alliance C 1
Pentagon Pressures Tokyo to Join SDI C 1
U.S., Japanese Discuss 'Military Potential' C 2
Ryzhkov Receives Japanese Businessman for Talks C 2
Soviet TU Delegation Visits Japan C 3
[TRUD 7 Oct]
CPSU Greets Workers' Party of Korea on Anniversary C 3
PRAVDA Reports DPRK Government Reshuffle C 4

Rusakov Receives DPRK Ambassador C 4
[PRAVDA 5 Oct]
Baybakov Meets with Mongolian Planning Chief C 4
[PRAVDA 6 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR's Honecker Examines Security, Economic Issues F 1
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Further Reportage on Demichev's Visit to Hungary F 7
[cross-reference]

WESTERN EUROPE

Zamyatin Interviewed on USSR-French Ties, SDI G 1
[Paris LE MATIN 3 Oct]
Chernyayev Departs for French Socialist Party Congress G 2
UK Rejects Separate European Arms Proposal Talks G 3
[Borin]
Netherlands Anti-Cruise Missile Campaign Intensifies G 4
[Pivovarov]
USSR-Irish Economic Commission Meets in Dublin G 4
Patapov Views Soviet-Greek Relations G 5
[PRAVDA 29 Sep]
Correction to Gorbachev Statement, Interview G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Qadhdhafi's Upcoming Visit Previewed H 1
Visit Signals Cooperation H 1
[Arutyunov]
Bilateral Relations Viewed H 1
[PRAVDA 10 Oct]
Further Developments on Hijacked Italian Ship H 2
Seizure Exacerbates Tensions H 2
[Myakota]
Terrorists Surrender H 2
Stepanov Comments on Recent Omani Developments H 3
[PRAVDA 8 Oct]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Still Blocking Contadora Settlement K 1
[Bogomolov in PRAVDA 3 Oct]
Chilean Political Scene, Recent Developments Viewed K 1
[Tuchnin in IZVESTIYA 1 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chebrikov Visits Taroslavl Oblast Engine Plant R 1
[PRAVDA 2 Oct]
PRAVDA Reports Machine-Builder's Day Meeting R 1
[PRAVDA 29 Sep]
Managers Liable for Improper Employee Dismissals R 2
Uzbek Oblast Party Committees Hold Meetings

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Inspect Scientific Equipment U 1
Crew Continues Experiments U 1
Ministry Announces MHD Power Plant U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Troops Stage Exercise for 'Occupation' of Turkey V 1
[TERCUMAN 4 Oct]

MCFARLANE REMARKS SEEN AS ATTACK ON SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD091659 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 9 Oct 85

["McFarlane Looks for 'Gaps'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 9 TASS -- The Soviet proposals on a radical reduction of nuclear arms and non-militarisation of outer space have become the centre of discussion by politicians and public figures in the United States, and also the mass media. Here in the United States they cannot conceal the fact that the Soviet leadership has come up with a bold initiative with the aim of improving the international situation and setting right East-West relations, including along the European direction. Observers note that the large-scale proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France open up broad possibilities for a constructive political dialogue at the forthcoming summit meeting in Geneva.

In a number of his public appearances the President of the United States had to note that the United States treated these proposals with attention and was studying them. But there are also other obvious trends as well. The representatives of the military-industrial complex and also those who reflect its views in the administration are trying hard to belittle the importance of these proposals in every way and even to distort their essence. Attempts are being made ever more frequently on the part of the administration to question and even to discredit the Soviet proposals on nuclear and space arms. Since it is impossible to do this without contradicting common sense the representatives of the administration are compelled to manipulate facts and distort the real state of affairs. The appearance of the Presidential adviser for national security affairs Robert McFarlane in the NBC "Meet the Press" television programme is indicative in this respect.

From the outset he tried to present the new Soviet proposals as supposedly being unfair to the United States and not providing a basis for future agreements. Shifting and dodging, he tried to present matters in such a way as though the real purpose behind these proposals is the Soviet Union's desire to make the United States give up its so called "Strategic Defence Initiative" while at the same time continuing its own similar programme. Even correspondents taking part in the interview noted the groundlessness of such arguments. They pointed out quite logically that if the Soviet Union, as the administration contends, really has a similar programme would it not be best in these circumstances for the United States to accept as quickly as possible the Soviet proposals to ban any deployment of arms in outer space instead of trying by all means to push through its "star wars" programme.

Instead of giving a straight answer McFarlane rudely distorted the essence of the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. In particular, he contended that the provisions of this treaty permit tests and development in the field of new types of weapons in outer space. This is not true: Article 5 of the treaty prohibits each of the sides to develop, test and deploy sea-, air- , or mobile-ground based ABM systems or components. In the opinion of prominent American specialists, including those who took a direct part in the drafting of that treaty, in particular Gerard Smith, in his intent to "substantiate the legality" of the experiments planned by the administration within the framework of the SDI McFarlane has exceeded all limits.

As pointed out by the press, McFarlane's contention that the ABM treaty supposedly sanctions the testing of any ABM systems can be accepted as an argument only by those who hear about the existence of such a treaty for the first time and not at all by those who signed it and are familiar with its content.

It follows from McFarlane's further statements that according to the American interpretation the Soviet proposal to cut by 50 per cent the nuclear arms capable of reaching the terrtitory of the United States and the USSR supposedly does not provide for reducing such arms by a half. He tried to present matters in such a way as if such American arms as the Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles, including sea-launched ones, that are deployed in direct proximity of the USSR, and also the carrier borne nuclear weapon systems do not give the United States a strategic advantage and for this reason supposedly should be taken out of the strategic equation.

In other words, the United States would like to withdraw these weapons from the overall strategic balance and thereby secure for itself an advantage both in the European theatre and in forward-based systems. McFarlane also presented in a negative light the Soviet decision to reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the European zone and expressed dissatisfaction that the Soviet Union is retaining a certain number of these missiles as a counterbalance to the NATO nuclear forces in Europe, including the United States forward-based weapon systems. The assistant to the President contended that these missiles supposedly confront the United States with a choice between its own defence and the defence of its allies. The absurdity of these allegations is obvious: The Soviet Union proposes to leave in the European part as many of its missiles as the NATO countries have (counting by warhead) and not one missile more.

The American Pershings and cruise missiles are unlawfully deployed on European territory with the aim of creating a threat directly to the territory of the Soviet Union. The have nothing to do with the defence of the U.S. allies, and are an offensive, strategic weapon in respect of the Soviet Union. At the same time it is absolutely clear to all, including to Americans, that the Soviet SS-20 missiles do not threaten the territory of the United States. All that McFarlane has said on this matter is a flagrant distortion of the actual state of affairs.

After McFarlane made his lengthy statement journalists asked him the question: Does it follow from his explanation that the United States would like to retain first-strike arms. To this McFarlane said that in any event it would be much better for the United States President to have systems capable of striking at Soviet military targets. The newsmen directly asked him why the United States Administration was now looking only for "gaps" in the Soviet proposals although the latter has met halfway the United States which, as it claims, is long pressing for a radical reduction of nuclear arms. Trying to extricate himself out of this situation the presidential assistant said that the Soviet proposals do contain elements that can be viewed as constructive, that he did not want to create the impression of a negative attitude to the ongoing process and that the President himself supposedly is trying to extract the maximum possible out of this process.

The American press views McFarlane's remarks as evidence that a certain part of the American Administration, while not opposing directly the Soviet proposals as a whole, is trying, in the view of observers, to break them up into pieces and subject them to unconstructive criticism. It is especially alarming that McFarlane, in effect, has attacked the Soviet proposal on the 50 per cent reduction of the arsenals of both sides which together with the proposal on the non-militarisation of outer space is the key issue called upon to put an end to the dangerous arms race and protect the world from the dangerous sliding down to nuclear confrontation.

SENATORS' LETTER SHOWS 'POLARIZATION' ON ARMS PROPOSALS

LD091904 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 9 Oct 85

["Senators Intimidating the President" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 9 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

On the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting, nuclear war lobbyists in all echelons of executive and legislative power of the United States have launched a frenzied campaign aimed at preventing the very possibility of reaching new agreements to curb the arms race and at frustrating the agreements now in effect.

Eight American Republican senators, notorious for their vision of the world "through the notch of the gun sight", who are apparently concerned over the positive reaction of the world public to the fresh Soviet peace initiatives, have addressed an open letter to President Reagan, assuring the U.S. President that allegedly under the present day conditions "the existing arms control treaties and negotiating process only undermine the security of America and the Free World". To substantiate their conclusions on ways to "ensure the security of the United States," Senators Jesse Helms, Steve Symms, Chic Hecht, Malcolm Wallop, Jake Garm, Paul Laxault, Strom Thurmond and Jeremiah Denton found no better arguments than the hackneyed "facts" cooked up by the Pentagon about the alleged violation by the Soviet Union of the provisions of the SALT-1 Treaty and of the SALT-2 Treaty which, for that matter, the United States has not ratified to this day.

Judging by the letter, the senators are extremely concerned over the recent promise by the U.S. President in public to "go the extra mile" in search of a peaceful resolution of the problems confronting mankind. They advise Reagan to give up that promise, and describe such efforts as "futile".

The senators do not stint dark paint in order to intimidate their own president and make him exclude in advance the possibility of reaching any agreements with the Soviet Union on lessening the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The eight legislators described, in particular, the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing the arms race on outer space and ending it on earth as "extremely dangerous nuclear blackmail threats", claiming that their acceptance by the United States "may provoke a military, even nuclear crisis".

Thurmond, Laxalt and their colleagues do not conceal what measures "to restore American moral authority" they expect from the President in the near future. Among them refusal to disassemble the "Poseidon" submarines in violation of the provisions of the SALT-2 Treaty, reassessment of the "entire spectrum of U.S.-Soviet relations", certainly, not toward improving them, continuation of the unbridled campaign of "Soviet military threat" allegations, an intensive deployment of the U.S. "MX" ICBMs, "accelerating and adding to the U.S. strategic modernisation programme."

The letter explicitly urges the president not to strive to win the laurels of a peace-maker in an attempt at ensuring a lowering of the level of military confrontation, but rather make efforts to come into history from the "positions of strength".

The letter from the eight senators to the President is evidence that the upcoming Geneva summit meeting, the Soviet Union's peace initiatives have increased the polarisation between the supporters of normalising international relations and advocates of confrontation in the United States, the latter already going beyond the limits of common sense.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON OFFENSIVE ASPECTS OF SDI

AU072301 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 4 Oct 85 p 9

["Conversation at the OTECHESTVEN FRONT correspondent's office in Moscow" between Vasil Asparukhov, "our correspondent in Moscow," and Colonel Nikolay Chervov, "USSR military expert," and Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, "NOVOSTI observer of military-political issues" under the heading: "The Truth and the Lie About the U.S. 'Star Wars'" -- date not given]

[Text] [Asparukhov] Throughout the world and in the United States people are now speaking about "star wars" in connection with the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" announced by President Reagan. Thus, for instance, from the pages of newspapers, on radio and television, the U.S. advocates of the programs preparing for "star wars" are trying to convince mankind that space weapons have some "noble mission" that is aimed at virtually saving the world from the horrors of nuclear war. Where is the truth and where does the lie start?

Nikolay Chervov: First of all one must point out that even in the United States there is a big camp of critics and opponents of the Washington's "star wars" program. They think, completely logically, that the new category of weapons called space weapons represents a terrible danger which hangs over mankind.

Among those who reject the SDI one can also find that part of the U.S. ruling class has more and more often in recent years opposed the traditional U.S. expansionism and adventurism with peaceful coexistence -- the only possible situation in the 20th century. Among those opposing the programs one also finds a large group of U.S. figures, who in principle share the thesis of a "strong America" and its "leading role in the world," but understand the great danger "star wars" programs represent for peace on the planet. Amonmg them one also finds the authors of the monograph "The Lie of the 'Star Wars,'" published by the Group of Concerned Scientists at the end of 1984 in the United States.

This view is shared by the proponents of detente and disarmament, the participants in the antiwar and antimissile movement, and all honest people who support the freezing of nuclear arsenals. This pointed issue is also being faced now by a significant group of U.S. military-political experts who really understand the true state of affairs and really evaluate the combat qualities of the existing and potential military equipment and weapons.

[Asparukhov] What is the Soviet opinion of the U.S. "star wars" programs?

Nikolay Chervov: When the U.S. adherents of militarization of space speak about defense, they are in fact preparing for an attack. Intensely advertising the space shield, they are in fact preparing a space sword. Loudly promising to liquidate nuclear weapons, the "star wars" strategists are in fact advocating that they be increased and perfected. Talking about striving toward stability in the world, they in face move to destroy the military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, or as they are accustomed to say -- between East and West. They are striving by all means to achieve military advantages for Washington. Their claims that the creation of space weapons can liquidate nuclear weapons in fact opens the sluice gates for a more intense race both in the areas of space and nuclear weapons.

[Asparukhov] Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, said in one of his recent interviews, published in THE WASHINGTON POST: "'SDI' does not represent a stage in the arms race. It is not in fact a weapon. It is a harmless defensive means for protecting people.... It is humane."

Nikolay Chervov: What can I say about this improbable claim. Only this -- it is improbable disinformation.

Whatever Washington decides to call its "star wars" program, it will not reduce the danger for mankind. This is fully understandable because a completely new class of weapons is involved -- space strike weapons -- as well as the construction of an anti-missile space "shield" over the United States. Under these conditions the claims of official Washington that the attacking space weapon is "defensive" and thus "humane" is nothing but a deception based on an assumed lack of information on the part of the people.

[Asparukhov] Why do you think the U.S. "star wars" program is called a "defensive" program?

Nikolay Chervov: Only for the purpose of camouflage. One does not have to be a great specialist to understand that this is an attacking strategy aimed at striking ground, air, space, and sea targets -- in other words, a means of beginning an aggression. In fact this is only another attempt by the Pentagon to turn its sword into a longer and sharper one.

If this program is implemented, the Washington leaders would be tempted to risk the use of nuclear and attacking space weapons against the USSR, hiding behind the space anti-missile "shield" and counting on being unvulnerable. They think that this "shield" will "kill" the Soviet missiles that survive the U.S. first nuclear strike at the moment of their launch.

This is not aimed at "defending people" as official Washington is cynically trying to present the purpose of "star wars." The stress is being put on the possibility of disarming the other side, depriving it of the possibility of inflicting a responding strike, and being ready yourself to totally use strategic and space weapons against the military targets and cities of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The reasoning about the humanity of "star wars" is a pure lie. The truth is that the mythical defense [mitichna zashita] of the people through Washington's space plans leads to a greater increase of the danger of nuclear war. These plans will become a danger for the security of all peoples, including the U.S. people and their NATO allies.

Playing with the people's understandable fear of nuclear weapons, Washington intensely pushes the thesis that the space antimissile defense will almost free the world from nuclear weapons. Some sort of concept has even been formulated of a gradual transition from nuclear attacking to nonnuclear defensive means. However, no arguments can hide the absurdity of this thesis. The SDI adherents claim that today we must continue to develop nuclear weapons and militarize space through the creation of space antimissile systems. And after all this is created, "possibly after many decades," we can reduce and even liquidate nuclear weapons.

This means that in order to liquidate nuclear weapons we must first increase nuclear arsenals many times. According to this perverse logic, the road toward nuclear disarmament leads only through increasing offensive weapons and militarizing space, something which will take many decades. According to them, there is no other road. All this is being done only in order to deceive the people and divert their attention from the necessary of adopting urgent and active measures for reducing nuclear arsenals.

Thus Washington turns the task of fully liquidating nuclear weapons upside down, striving to clear the road for further U.S. military preparations, including the increase of nuclear weapons. This is what the United States is doing in practice: It is developing [razrabotvat] at an accelerated pace new strategic offensive means, such as two types of heavy bombers, two types of medium-range ballistic missiles, and cruise missiles with a broad range of action; and creating ever newer systems of nuclear weapons.

Speaking recently in Congress, Caspar Weinberger openly stated that by creating [suzdavayki] its space antimissile, the United States will increase its "powerful strategic triad" for inflicting a crucial first strike against the USSR. Thus, what they have in mind is not to save the world from nuclear weapons, but a new program of forcing growth of the United States' nuclear potential.

The U.S. space antimissile system and the arms race programs in all directions lead to an undermining of international security. This conclusion was drawn with extreme clarity by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his talks with the chief editor of PRAVDA. He stated: "As the appearance of nuclear weapons did not remove conventional kinds of weapons, so the creation of space weapons can only develop into one thing -- the arms race will become ever more intense and will encompass new spheres."

Today we have every reason to maintain that the "star wars" program is an obstacle to the Geneva talks. Furthermore, this is a dangerous step, which not only does not reveal the road toward an agreement, but on the contrary -- blocks the road.

The only road leading toward radically solving all problems at the Geneva talks is stopping the militarization of space and decisively reducing strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons in the same context. As the USSR appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries," published on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, reads: "reaching an agreement on the issue of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons is unthinkable under the conditions of militarizing space."

Harsh reality shows that with the militarization of space all nuclear weapons, strategic and medium-range alike, will develop and be perfected; the mountains of weapons will grow higher. An uncontrolled arms race in all directions will begin, something which can lead toward a very dangerous situation and a sharp decrease in strategic stability.

The USSR appealed to all peoples, parliaments, and governments to listen to the voice of wisdom; stop, by means of active joint measures, progress toward the nuclear precepice; block the road leading toward a new war; and achieve a total ban on nuclear weapons. For its part, the USSR undertakes no steps which would lead to militarizing space. It implements no actions which would contradict its obligations ensuing from the 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems. All allegations to the contrary are coarse lies which do not correspond to reality.

Space is now free of weapons and must remain so forever. The main thing is not to deploy in space offensive space weapons of any kind. The USSR is for space without weapons.

[Asparukhov] What does the "star wars" program represent from a military-technological point of view? What components does it include?

Morozov: The essence of the "star wars" program camouflaged under the name "SDI" is the mass creation [suzdavane] and deployment [razgrushtane] in space of new types of weapons, which have a great striking ability. As far as the components of this program are concerned, this issue was already answered bery precisely by Richard DeLauer, U.S. Undersecretary of defense, who is his speech to the U.S. Congress in March1984 outlined all the directions and components of "SDI".

According to the statement of this high-ranking Pentagon representative, the "star wars" program includes the creation [sozdamiye] of weapons that can destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles at all stages of their flight -- the initial stage, when the jet engines are activated; the intermediate stage, when the main components of the missile separates into individual warheads; the third stage, when the free flight of the warheads is taking place in space; and the fourth, when the warheads reenter the atmosphere near their targets.

As we can see "SDI" set the task of creating an antimissile defense which comes close to being comprehensive in scope. According to its authors plans, it is precisely the multistage character of the system that increases its effectiveness.

To be able to implement this program, the United States needs new kinds of weapons and new means of observing, aiming, monitoring, and guiding the battle. What do we have in mind? These are first of all weapons based on guided beams, chemical lasers (infrared beams), excimer [eksimerni] lasers (ultraviolet beams), and x-ray lasers with a nuclear basis (nuclear expolisions will serve as their generators). Some of these weapons will be deployed on earth, others -- in space, and a third group will be transported by special missiles to the area of interception. In many cases the deployment of large-scale optical equipment in space and on earth will be needed for reflecting and focusing the guided beams.

The new type of self-guiding intercepting missiles, including those based in space -- in other words, satellites with launching installations and "electromagnetic guns" -- belong to another category.

I must point out that the creation [suzdavane] of space weapons is being programmed in Washington with great scope. Thus, the specialists have already computed that 300 to 500 permanent orbital combat stations will be needed for deploying chemical lasers in low space orbits. No less than 250 flights of space shuttles will be needed to supply them with fuel. The total amount needed for creating such a system has been computed at a minimum of $500 billion.

[Asparukhov] Can you point out some concrete facts which could prove that the "star wars" program is already being placed today (and not in the distant future as its creators are claiming) on a practical footing?

Morozov: There are enough such facts. We have information that three radio-tracking [radiolokatsioni] stations for monitoring space objects of the "spacetrack" system are already operational. They have been deployed on the territory of the United States in New Mexico, the Hawaiin islands, and in South Korea. The construction of a fourth such station on Diego Garcia Island, where one of the largest U.S. naval bases is located, is nearing completion. According to the Portuguese and U.S. press. the construction of the last, fifth such station in the sourthern Portuguese province of Algarvi, is underway. It will become operational at the end of 1986. This closes the circle of earth centers for monitoring the situation in space. They will be able to constantly control space and maintain communications with all objects in space, including spy satellites and other military satellites. In the final account, the "spacetrack" system of monitoring stations will become one of the important units in the practical implementation of President Reagan's "SDI" initiative.

As another important direction of practically implementing the "star wars" program, we can consider the creation of a major scientific pool in the United States, which includes many leading institutes and universities. Among them are the California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, Carnegie-Melon University, the Lincoln Laboratory of the Massachussets Institute of Technology, and so forth.

According to THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE and THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the main directions of these institutes' work is to create within the next 3 years an ultra-miniature and ultrafast computer, which would have a decisive importance in implementing "SDI." We have information that in the near future seven to eight additional such scientific pools will be created and their combined budget for just the current year is $28 million.

I pointed out just two examples. They show how the idea of acquiring unilateral military advantages on the part of the United States, through the implementation of "SDI" is being put into effect. I could cite many other examples which eloquently speak of the corruption of the U.S. Administration's attempts to describe SDI as a program with defensive goals, which does not threaten or even contradict the 1973 U.S.-USSR ABM Treaty.

[Asparukhov] Many uninformed people are asking themselves the natural question: Why are the Washington politicians and strategists who determine U.S. state and military policy so intensely and insistently implementing Reagan's "SDI"?

Morozov: Of course, there are many reasons for this. First of all, I would like to point out that the most reactionary U.S. circles, longing for America's hegemony and leadership, cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the United States lost the position it held when it alone had the nuclear bomb. Today, they are irritaged by the fact that the United States -- the leader of the aggressive NATO bloc -- cannot fully use the colossal military power concentrated in its hands for securing its dominating position in the world. The existing military-strategic parity is the reason for this. Therefore, the United States is toying with the obsessive idea of violating this parity in favor of the United States by any means and achieving military superiority over the USSR.

It is well-known that constant efforts in this direction were made in the United States during the first 5 years of the 1980's. It is also well-known that these efforts did not lead to any successes, including successes in the area of activating U.S. strategic nuclear weapons. Let me recall that the first step in this direction was modernization of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces aimed at creating a "counter-force" potential. The second step, which is completely logical from a militaristic point of view, is a full-fledged antimissile defense and utilization of space weapons to support the United States' ability to inflict a first nuclear strike. In other words, in the plans of the U.S. generals, the implementation of "SDI" is a logical completion of their intention to guard themselves against nuclear retaliation and turn nuclear weapons into an active means of blackmail and world domination.

The achievement of economic advantages, something for which the interested departments and companies are hoping, is certainly not last among the reasons which compel Washington to so insistently implement "SDI." It is extremely clear that the military-industrial complex will obtain colossal profits for decades. Naturally, there are other reasons, too....

[Asparukhov] What can you say about the effectiveness of the large-scale antimissile defense which is being created in the United States now? Can it create an impenetrable "space shield" over the United States, which could guard that country from a retaliatory responsible strike?

Chervov: In my opinion this question can serve as a theme for a separate talk. However, in short, we can say with total clarity that since the other side is not going to stay idle, the creation of a "space shield" is practically impossible. Authoritative military specialists in the West and East alike have written about this.

Even many U.S. experts share the opinion that, under the present conditions when, for example, the two sides have identical scientific, technological, and production potentials, it is impossible to construct a totally impenetrable "space shield." Even when the "SDI" system is described as having an unrealistically high percentage of intercepting objects from the other side during their flight -- 95 percent -- even then, the United States will not be fully guarded from the effects of a responsive strike. With a massive responsive strike by the other side, even the remaining 5 percent of the warheads will be enough for inflicting an irreversibly effective retaliation against the United States.

Taking under consideration everything which has been said until now we must understand the fact that modern nuclear weapons have accumulated in huge quantities in the two countries' arsenals. They are not conventional weapons. They carry a new qualitative danger of annihilating people. By this we do not mean several millions, but all of mankind, everything living on the planet.

As Einstein pointed out once, communication with such a weapon imposes the radical destruction of conventional thinking. It is necessary to think in a new manner -- the defense against nuclear weapons cannot be found in some supermodern, rare technology: It can only be implemented through a political process, in other words, through the controlled process of disarmament.

Therefore, the USSR in its foreign policy is purposefully pursuing the course of nuclear disarmament; insistently proposing to the United States the conduct of negotiations on the complex of nucler and space weapons on the basis of the only correct principle -- equality and equal security.

As Mikhail Gorbachev recently stressed in his interview for the Indian agency PRESS TRUST OF INDIA "...going to the Geneva talks, we agreed that their goal is not to begin an arms race in space but to stop the arms race on earth and to begin a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, including their total liquidation."

There are two diagrams and two artist's impressions on the page carrying the interview. The first diagram is called "A Variant of the Large-Scale System of Antimissile Defense -- A Component Part of the Nuclear First-Strike Potential -- Which is Being Developed [Razrabotvana] in the United States." It depicts simultaneously a U.S. first strike and a USSR "responsive strike." The U.S. first strike employs a "self-aiming shell," a "satellite with self-guided small-dimensional missiles," "electromagnetic guns," "X-ray lasers," "accelerator of component elements," and "chemical lasers." The diagram shows some missiles hitting USSR territory, as well as USSR missiles hitting U.S. territory.

The second diagram is titled "The ASAT Antimissile System on the Basis of the F-15 Fighter and the Scheme of its Action." It depicts an F-15 fighter hitting a satellite with a "nuclear warhead, guided by heat."

[The first artist's impression shows two beams coming from a satellite and aimed at earth. It carries the caption: "Space War -- Fantasy or horrible reality of the near fugure? This question is being asked by many states today."]

[The second artist's impression depicts the space shuttle and a beam connecting it with earth. The caption reads: "In July, during the flight of the discovery shuttle, an experiment was conducted -- a laser beam sent from earth hit a special mirror installed on the shuttle."]

PACT POLITICAL MEETING UNOFFICIALLY SET FOR 21 OCT

LD091524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1448 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 9 TANJUG -- After several postponements, the Warsaw Treaty countries' political consultative committee will meet in the second half of October, it has been officially announced in Moscow.

As is customary, neither the date nor the agenda of the meeting have been specified. The session will be held in Sofia and will be attended by high-ranking figures from the countries of the Eastern Europe community.

October 21 has been unofficially mentioned as the date of the meeting and the agenda is expected to focus on current East-West relations.

Following the Soviet initiative on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent and other proposals sent by Gorbachev to U.S. President Reagan, observers in Moscow believe the upcoming session could launch initiatives aimed at trust-strengthening in Europe and a halt to the arms race.

It is assessed in Moscow that the Soviet Union will brief its allies in detail on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and a joint strategy will be coordinated by the Eastern European bloc prior to the talks aimed at East-West detente.

Political Consulatative Committee Viewed

LD092259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev; commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] [Surguchev] The newspapers of the fraternal countries are paying great attention to the report of the forthcoming meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee [PCC]. The next meeting of the PCC will be held in Sofia in the second half of October. I should like to ask our commentator, Viktor Levin, to speak about what the PCC is and what its role is.

[Levin] The PCC is the supreme organ of the Warsaw Pact organization. The general secretaries and first secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties, and heads of state and government of all participating countries, take part in its work. The PCC has authority. Within its framework, consultations on international issues concerning the common interests of the Warsaw Pact countries are held, and joint proposals for the consolidation of peace are worked out.

The organs of the PCC are the committee of foreign ministers, and the United Secretariat. The PCC appoints the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

I would like to draw your attention, comrade listeners, to the political role of the PCC. This is demonstrated best of all in concrete facts, such as the document, which was adopted at the last conference in January 1983. The political declaration adopted there contained not only a thorough and profound analysis of the international situation, but concrete proposals for the solution of urgent international problems were also put forward. For example, the document raised the question of the need for a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. A proposal was made to liberate Europe from such weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons. Attention was drawn to the danger posed to European peace by the concentration on the continent of a large amount of conventional arms. And in this connection, the Warsaw pact states called for a reduction in the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and noted the need for progress to be achieved at the Vienna talks.

Hard though it is to point this out, unfortunately all these questions are still causing deep alarm and concern today. That it has not been possible so far to solve them is not the fault of the socialist states. They have gone their part of the way. If there is still deadlock, then this is a result of the negative position of the Western powers, above all the United States. It is they -- the United States -- who rejected the realistic proposals on medium-range nuclear weapons and began the mass deployment of Pershing II and Tomahawk nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of West European states. It is they -- the United States -- who are blocking progress at the Vienna talks. And it is they -- the United States -- who dictated to the FRG government a negative response to the proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to start negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in the center of Europe, as the Pentagon had begun implementing plans for the creation and deployment of binary chemical weapons in the FRG.

It must also be mentioned that right now major exercises of the NATO armed forces are being held which both in scale and on account of their location look provocative.

The facts cited cannot be ignored, and for this reason the Warsaw meeting of the top party and state figures of the Warsaw pact countries at the end of April this year, at which the protocol extending the treaty was signed, noted that as long as the NATO military bloc exists and the threat to European and world peace remains, the socialist states will strengthen their defensive alliance, while at the same time stepping up the struggle for disarmament and peace, and for the military blocs to be overcome. And the most vivid example of this struggle is the USSR'S new peace proposals, set out in Paris by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These proposals have received full support from the fraternal states, since they also correspond to their basic interests.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM081644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Great Step Toward Disarmament

The official visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been the number one event in today's international life, is over.

It can be said with no fear of exaggeration that our planet's peoples have never had such a desire for peace and a desire to stop the arms race -- primarily the nuclear arms race -- to avert the threat of war, and to secure a turn away from confrontation and toward peaceful cooperation and detente as they do now. Recently, however, history has not spoiled us with events capable of inspiring human hearts with serious hope that mankind will be able to look to the future with confidence. Today that hope has appeared. This is attested by the numerous foreign responses to the results of M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France, his speeches during the visit, the new Soviet initiatives he set forth, and the optimism which imbued the speeches of the Soviet leader, who called on mankind, on the threshold of the third millennium, to burn the black book of nuclear "alchemy" and make the next century the first century of life without fear of universal death.

The Soviet Union has again demonstrated that it does not restrict itself to peace appeals and declarations and that the foreign policy initiatives it has advanced are specific, practical, tangible, and imbued with a sincere desire to mark a breakthrough in international development and channel it along the course of peaceful cooperation and detente. That is how the Soviet initiatives made public during the visit -- particularly the proposal to the U.S. Government that agreement be reached on totally banning space strike arms for both sides and on halving nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories -- have been assessed everywhere.

Foreign observers are noting that this proposal contains a practical resolution of the very tasks which were agreed by both sides at the start of the year as the goals of the Geneva talks: not only to end the arms race, but to sharply reduce the level of arms and simultaneously prevent an arms race in space. The Soviet Union's expressed readiness to conclude a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear means in Europe was also highly assessed, as was the USSR's decision to unilaterally reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the European zone.

"I am convinced," J. Mortimer, one of the leading figures in the British Labor Party, said, "that the new Soviet proposals are extremely timely, important, and very necessary steps."

But what's new in Washington? There, it seems, they are "on the defensive." From what? From the Soviet peace offensive. That is how foreign mass media organs sarcastically describe the stance taken by the White House toward the new Soviet initiatives.

Striving to belittle the importance of our steps, particularly of the proposal to halve the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories, Washington hastened to label it a "counterproposal" and state that it is "too general in nature." Of course, all this looks simply frivolous and flimsy.

As U.S. observers are noting, the fact is that the Washington administration has now fallen into its own propaganda trap: The U.S. President made serious dialogue on the issues of limiting the arms race conditional on Moscow's assent to carrying out significant reductions in nuclear arsenals, claiming that the ball here is exclusively in the USSR's court. But, now that everyone has seen that a concrete step has been taken in this direction, the President is in a difficult position: People expect him to react adequately to the Soviet initiative. But, as is obvious, the White House in no way wants to do this, since such a response does not fit into the framework of the policy being pursued by the current U.S. leaders. This has been the case before too: As soon as it comes to specific actions, the administration, in the form of all its representatives of various ranks, turns "hard about" like a flotilla.

An accurate assessment of M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Paris was provided by Japan's ASAHI newspaper, which called the visit and its results a "step toward the relaxation of tension." That is indeed so. It can only be added that it is not just a step, but a great step which, in the opinion of Britain's DAILY EXPRESS, "will have a far-reaching influence on East-West relations."

The need for more active collaboration among states, governments, and political leaders is felt perhaps more than ever in our alarming times. The example of the Soviet Union and France testifies that such collaboration is possible since our two countries, despite belonging to opposing military-political groupings, have much in common in their approach to the resolution of a number of acute problems and situations existing in the world. The Paris meetings and talks were vivid confirmation of that.

During the visit it was noted that the political climate in Europe depends to a considerable extent on how East-West economic ties develop. In Paris, the Soviet side expressed a readiness to seek new forms of cooperation and collaboration in this area and to establish, for instance, more businesslike relations between the CEMA and the EEC. This is also very important; many countries are interested in it.

The press in the socialist countries is calling the visit an event of paramount importance. Its results, Czechoslovak newspapers are noting, for instance, may influence to a decisive extent both the further development of cooperation and mutual understanding between the USSR and France and the reduction of international tension on a European and world scale.

That is what people on all continents are hoping today.

Terrorists and Their Patrons

Israeli aircraft have carried out a raid on the southern suburb of the Tunisian capital, where the PLO headquarters are located. More than 150 people were killed and injured as a result of this barbaric action, to say nothing of the material damage caused by the bombing.

The world shuddered to learn of this new atrocity by the Israeli "hawks." The wave of angry protests from the public on various continents is not receding.

Israel's terrorist action reflected the essence of the policy it has pursued for virtually 4 decades with regard to the Arab states and peoples. Exacerbating the already tense situation in the Near East, it graphically demonstrates the reluctance of the Israeli ruling circles to embark on the path of seeking a just and lasting peace in the region. Needless to say, Israel would hardly dare take such provocative action if it did not feel encouraged and supported by its transatlantic ally. It is typical that against the background of universal condemnation of the Israelis' terrorist

raid, a sharply discordant note was struck by speeches overseas, where people to all intents and purposes justify the lawlessness of the act and argue that Israel has some kind of right to "retaliate" to any terrorist actions. But, what actions can they be talking about? Everyone, including Washington, is well aware that Tunis has never carried out any "acts of terror" against Tel Aviv.

UPI reported that the cammand of the U.S. 6th fleet, which is based in the Mediterranean, was given advance notification of the raid that was being planned, but deliberately did not inform the Tunisian Government about it. After this, is it worth being surprised at a White House spokesman's statement that Washington "understands" the motives for Israel's action and that, as far as it is concerned, it was just a "legitimate act of self-defense."

Moreover, a U.S. Administration spokesman added that the United States itself is prepared to fully "exercise this right." In short, as the proverb says, they are as thick as thieves...

What lesson can the world learn from Israel's piratical raid on Tunis, what conclusions can be drawn from this event? I think the main conclusion is unambiguous: Tel Aviv is showing that it does not plan to abandon its intention to impose its will on the Arabs with the aid of brute force and marauding terrorist actions and make them tolerate the situation in the Near East, where the age-old Arab lands that have been seized remain under the heel of the Israeli occupiers and the hopes of national self-determination of the Palestinians driven by the occupiers from theeir land are crudely flouted. Something else is obvious too: Those who believe it is possible to hold talks with Israel on a peaceful solution to the Near East problem and on some kind of compromise are entertaining vain illusions. The missiles and bombs that tore into the suburb of Tunis utterly dispelled those illusions.

The acts of state terrorism -- and they cannot be called anything else -- launched by Israel with the support and encouragement of the U.S. Administration pose a serious threat to peace not only in the Near East and they must be resolutely rebuffed.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 15 OCT

LD091348 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels, October 9 TASS -- According to information which is rife, here, a session of the NATO Council at foreign ministers' level is to be held in Brussels on October 15. The principal item on the session's agenda is the discussion of the new Soviet proposals on nuclear and space arms, the proposals which were put forward in Paris by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Local observers mote that the proposals have aroused profound interest and have attracted close attention in the diplomatic missions of NATO member states in Brussels.

STAND ON TERRORISM DELINEATED FOR UN LEADER

LD080855 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 7 TASS -- The Soviet Union rejects the policies and practices of terrorism in state-to-state relations , the USSR said in a reply to the U.N. secretary-general's request to the U.N. members to set forth their views on the subject.

The nutritive medium for the acts of outrage,violence and terrorism on the international scene, it said, was provided by the activities and policies of those flouting the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples, cultivating the ideology of racial and national hatred, implanting reactionary regimes that kept [as received] in power only through terror, maintaining a line of fuelling tension in the world and whipping up the arms race, and fomenting the atmosphere of military psychosis.

REAGAN PROCLAMATION BARS ENTRY TO CUBAN OFFICIALS

LD091356 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 9 TASS -- President Reagan has signed a proclamation banning members of the Cuban government and staff members of the state institutions of Cuba and representatives of that country's Communist Party, who have diplomatic and business passports, from entering U.S. territory.

According the proclamation, the U.S. Department of State aslo has a right to deny entry to Cuban citizens with any kind of passport if the U.S. authorities consider that those persons have something to do with the government or the Communist Party of Cuba.

This move by the Washington administration reflects a step-up of the anti-Cuban campaign in the U.S. ruling circles. The new subversive radio station intended for the conduct of psychological warfare against Cuba started its broadcasts from the territory of the United States in spring this year. However, the hopes of the broadcasters failed to justify. Even the official U.S. press had to admit presently the utter inefficacy of Washington's mouthpiece of lies and slander.

NIKONOV MEETS WITH CANADIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

PM080854 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Oct 85 p 2

[Tass report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received J. Wise, Canadian agriculture minister, on 4 October.

During the conversation there was a discussion of questions relating to the state and prospects for the development of Soviet-Canadian cooperation in agriculture. The theme of the Soviet Union's trade and economic ties with Canada was also broached. J. Wise's statement that the Canadian Government intends to expand contacts in agriculture and in the reciprocal trade sphere was received with satisfaction.

V.P. Nikonov stressed that the Soviet Union values our countries' traditional and diverse ties, including in the agricultural sphere, and advocates their future development in the interests of ensuring peace, mutual benefit, and strengthening the atmosphere of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Canadian peoples.

Present at the meeting, which was held in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, where I.I. Skiba, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, V.K. Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister; D.A. Lisovolik, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; P. Connell, Canadian first deputy agriculture minister; and (Dzh. Lich), counselor-envoy of the Canadian embassy in the USSR.

CHINA

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TRAVELS TO PRC

Delegation Departs

LD091951 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 9 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov left Moscow for Beijing today for a return visit at the invitation of the National People's Congress.

Arrives in Beijing

LD100934 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has arrived in Beijing on a return visit at the invitation of the Chinese National People's Congress. The delegation is led by the chairman of one of the houses, the Soviet of the Union, Lev Tolkunov.

U.S. GEN. GABRIEL HEADS DELEGATION VISITING PRC

LD051603 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 5 TASS -- General Charles Gabriel, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, has arrived in China at the head of a military delegation, NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY has reported. This is the first visit to the People's Republic by a U.S. Air Force military official of such a high rank. The American general attended a reception held in his honour in Beijing by the Commander of the Air Force of the Chinese Army, Van Hai.

According to available information, Gen. Gabriel will meet China's Defence Minister Zhang Aiping and visit a number of military facilities during his tour of the country.

Tokyo, October 5 TASS -- KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports that the Chinese side uses the visit by the American general in order to explore the possibilities of technological cooperation with the United States in the production of combat ships and armaments for the Chinese Air Force, as well as of purchasing some other types of weapons.

PRC MINISTRY PROTESTS NAKASONE VISIT TO SHRINE

LD091420 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China has protested to the Japanese Government over the recent visit of Prime Minister Nakasone to the Yasukuni Temple in Tokyo. On the lists of the dead kept at the temple are hundreds of thousands of soldiers and officers who took part in the plunderous wars of the Japanese militarists against the neighboring countries in Asia, including the chief war criminals who were executed in 1949 in accordance with the sentence passed by the international military tribunal for the Far East. The Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI said that China's Foreign Ministry pointed out that the demonstrative step by Nakasone is an insult to the feelings of the Chinese people who suffered great casualties in the struggle against Japanese invaders.

JOURNAL SEES DANGERS IN U.S.-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

LD082215 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Not to Forget Lessons of History" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- "More than four decades have passed since the day when imperial Japan, the last member of the fascist-militarist bloc that unleashed the Second World War, fell under the blows of the Soviet Army in the Far East", the magazine "WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS" writes in its October issue. "Today Japanese imperialism, linked with Washington by a military alliance, carries out militarisation at an accelerated pace, supports the adventuristic global and regional plans of the United States to create a new anti-Soviet alliance in Southeast Asia and the western Pacific, and this cannot but have a negative impact on the state of Japanese-Soviet relations".

The ruling circles of Japan are ever more actively supporting Washington's aggressive global course, especially after Premier Nakasone's coming to power, the magazine notes further. Apparently having forgotten the lessons of recent history they ignore the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and violate the laws of their own country, this expressing itself in the propaganda on an unprecedented scale of anti-Soviet revanchist sentiments, in the making of groundless territorial claims to the Soviet Union, in the growth of military expenditures and acceleration of military programmes.

Japan, which has renounced war and armaments "for all times", already now increases its military spending at a rate (6.5-7 per cent per annum) that is twice faster than the corresponding figures for the West European NATO countries. The absolute level of direct spending on the Army in the 1985-1986 fiscal year for the first time will reach 3 trillion yen (13 billion dollars). Specialists predict that this spending will exceed the official "political ceiling" by which military allocations should not exceed one per cent of the country's GNP. But the actual expenditures, if we estimate them according to the "NATO formula", are 1.5 per cent of the GNP. But Washington wants Tokyo to increase its spending on the Army to the level of NATO countries, that is to 3 per cent of the GNP.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out for the speediest commencement of a vigorous and conscientious search for ways of improving the situation on the Asian continent. As it was stressed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his conversation with Yasuhiro Nakasone in March 1985, "the USSR is prepared to develop mutually advantageous relations between the two countries of a good-neighbourly nature".

PENTAGON PRESSURES TOKYO TO JOIN SDI

LD062005 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo October 6 TASS -- "Join in until it is too late" has been the message pushed by the Pentagon in talks with a group of Japanese experts who have arrived overseas to study the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

Quoting government spokesmen, KYODO TSUSHIN News Agency reported today that high-ranking officials from the U.S. Defense Department have familiarized Tokyo's emissaries with "star wars" research.

It follows from statements made by Japanese government officials that the talks in Washington have been marked by unprecedented pressure on the Japanese delegation. Its members were told bluntly that a delay with joining the SDI will not allow Tokyo in the future to use the results of the U.S. militarist research under the "star wars" program.

Acting in line with their instructions, the Japanese experts expressed consent to provide the Pentagon with missile guidance technology although on the whole they in Japan are apprehensive of the long-term effects of the transfer of latest scientific and technological developments to their chief trade and economic rival.

This latest Japanese contribution to the U.S. effort to create a space-based missile defense, the local press believes, is setting the stage for the Nakasone government's "political decision" on joining the SDI. Judging by what Japanese statesmen are saying, Tokyo is not going to take a long time to make it, the more so as the Pentagon's contractors have long been taking advantage of Japanese technical innovations in developing various kinds of weaponry, including space missile weapons.

U.S., JAPANESE DISCUSS 'MILITARY POTENTIAL'

LD100927 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo October 10 TASS -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage has demanded of Tokyo further efforts to build up its military potential. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, he stressed today at a meeting in Washington with Susumu Nikaido, vice chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, now on a visit there, that the Pentagon expects its Far Eastern allies to carry out speedily their programmes for qualitative and quantitative growth of their armed forces. In reply, Tokyo's emissary promised to make every effort to build up the country's military potential. He admitted, however, that the Nakasone government has to consider the sentiments of the peace-minded public and the positions of neighbouring Asian countries worried by the threat of revival of Japanese militarism.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN FOR TALKS

LD081801 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today the president of the Japanese company "Matsushita Electric Industries" T. Yamashita, who is on a business visit in Moscow. They discussed a number of questions of bilateral business ties that accord with the interests of both sides and their striving to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Japan.

SOVIET TU DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

PM081412 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Oct 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Useful Contacts"]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Oct -- From 30 September through 6 October a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU secretary I.I. Gladkiy was in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI). The delegation held talks with the DOMEI leadership headed by Confederation President T. Usami and General Secretary Y. Tanaka in which the sides exchanged information on the activity of the two countries' trade unions and discussed problems of the contemporary international situation and certain questions concerning the development of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan.

An accord was reached on continuing and developing contacts between the two trade union centers. It was stressed during the talks that these ties are based on a common desire by Soviet and Japanese working people for peace and the strengthening of good-neighborly relations. The DOMEI representatives noted, in particular, the importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives presented by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to France.

The Soviet delegation was received by labor minister T. Yamaguchi. It also visited a number of industrial installations and held meetings with representatives of the leadership of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the Council for Ties with Independent Trade Unions.

CPSU GREETS WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD091112 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, all party members and working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"The foundation of the party of Korean communists in October 1945 was a historic landmark in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for national liberation and social progress, in the implementation by the Korean working people of the tasks of the people's democratic revolution," the message says.

During the hard years of the aggression of American imperialism and its South Korean collaborationists against the DPRK, the workers' party mobilized by the entire population of the country for heroic struggle in defence of the revolutionary gains. The Korean people, under the guidance of their spirited vanguard -- the Workers' Party, upheld their freedom and independence, restored the war-ravaged country and accomplished great successes in developing industry and agriculture, science and culture, raising the well-being of the working people, the message stresses.

"In the conditions of the activization in Asia of the militarist preparations of American imperialism, the attempts to knock together a new military-political alliance with the involvement of Japan and South Korea, ever greater importance is being attached to interaction between our parties and the states, other socialist countries and progressive forces of Asia with a view to ensuring peace and security in the region. The DPRK's initiatives, directed at the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the creation of conditions for a peaceful, democratic unification of the country are highly valued in the Soviet Union.

"The CPSU and the WPK, the peoples of our countries are united by the traditions of long-standing cooperation established in the course of the joint struggle against the aggressive machinations of imperialism, for the construction of a new society. Political contacts, economic and cultural relations between the USSR and the DPRK are dynamically developing," the message stresses in conclusion.

PRAVDA REPORTS DPRK GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

PM071349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Appointments"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct -- As the DPRK press reports, the joint session of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and the DPRK Central People's Committee held here examined an organizational question. Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has been appointed first vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council. An Sung-hak, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, has been appointed vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council and chairman of the Light Industry Committee, and Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, has been appointed vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council and chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee. Paek Hak-im, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, has been appointed minister of public security.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

PM090821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 3 October, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, at his own request.

The conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere touched on some questions of the further development of Soviet-Korean relations as well as international problems of mutual interest.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN PLANNING CHIEF

PM081251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under general heading: "Cooperation is developing"]

[Text] On 4 October a meeting took place between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission.

During the friendly talk which took place there was a discussion of questions connected with coordinating the national economic plans of the USSR and Mongolia for 1986-1990.

GDR'S HONECKER EXAMINES SECURITY, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PM080925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "Fraternal Alliance in the Struggle for Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Berlin -- Our people are celebrating their national day, the 36th anniversary of the GDR's formation, which falls on 7 October, under the sign of preparing for the 11th SED Congress. Approaching that event, we are mounting a mass movement to strengthen socialism, thereby making a contribution to the cause of consolidating peace. We are inspired by the major initiatives of the Soviet Union's party and state leadership aimed at diverting from mankind the threat of nuclear catastrophe posed by imperialism.

The lofty results of labor for the good of the people, the continuation of the vindicated course of unity of economic and social policy, and the ensuring of peace -- are the main components of socialist competition in our country's cities and villages. All this is founded on existing achievements. They attest, and everyone is easily convinced of this, that the life of our people has changed fundamentally for the better. In the fierce class struggle against imperialism, for which the GDR has, from the outset been a thorn in its flesh, our country, which arose from the ruins of World War II, has advanced steadily and successfully under the leadership of the working class and its party. We can point out with satisfaction that in the 36th year of its existence our republic continued its politically stable and economically dynamic development. Science and culture are flourishing. G DR citizens value particularly highly the social security and the confidence in tomorrow that is characteristic of our everyday life.

The path traveled over more than 3.5 decades provides convincing confirmation that the founding of the GDR was truly a turning point in the history of our people and of all Europe. Our people have irreversibly embarked on the path of socialism, implementing the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin on German soil. The GDR reliably fulfills its international duty as a bastion of peace on the European continent.

Our national day is particularly portentous this year. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR was signed in Moscow exactly 10 years ago. It plays a very important role in all spheres of life and has raised our fraternal alliance to a new, higher level. The unbreakable fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin was, is and remains the guarantee of the GDR's successful advance.

The path to the future, which has become reality in our country, was opened up by the worldwide historic victory over fascism won by the Soviet Union -- the chief force of the anti-Hitler coalition. Victory brought liberation to the German people too. We keep sacred the behest of the Soviet Union's sons and daughters who gave their lives for victory. That behest was to exclude war from the life of the peoples and to ensure their peaceful creative labor. Together with the Soviet Union and to other socialist community countries the GDR is making its active contribution to the struggle for this.

Our people understand well that socialism's might is of decisive significance for the preservation of peace. This prompts the working people to strengthening the republic by their achievements, thereby enhancing the socialist community's overall potential. In confirmation, I could cite many facts from various spheres. The economy is now increasingly becoming the chief one among them.

For 15 years now we have been persistently implementing the thesis according to which the people's material and cultural living standard must rise step by step on the basis of the high pace of the development of production, its increased efficiency, scientific and technical progress, and the growth of labor productivity. Characterized by unity of economic and social policy, this course has a favorable effect on all aspects of public life. It will continue to determine the aim and direction of our actions.

In accordance with the demands of the eighties our party formulated an economic strategy ensuring the economy's long-term stable growth. Thanks to this, over the past 5 years there has been a fundamental shift toward the broad intensification of all sectors of the national economy. We are increasingly fully combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

On this basis it has been possible to achieve a steady annual growth in national income, whose pace, moreover, has increased. The GDR's produced national income was equal to M187 billion in 1980, and M222 billion in 1984. The 18.7 percent increase achieved attests both to the dynamic development of production and to the high pace of increase in national economic efficiency. This development is also continuing this year.

The fact that the increase in national income has occurred primarily thanks to labor productivity growth is of great significance. In enterprises of central subordination labor productivity with respect to net output increased 27 percent in 1984 compared with 1980, that is, by an average of 6.2 percent a year. By the end of August 1985 the labor productivity growth rate had increased to 7.7 percent. In this connection a great role in played by the reduction in the specific consumption of energy, raw materials, and semimanufactures that are important in the national economic respect. In 1981-1984 it fell by an average of 6.2 percent a year, while specific transport expenditure within the framework of the national economy fell 6 percent a year. These data clearly attest to the intensification of the national economy.

This process has also embraced agriculture, which is increasing production almost exclusively thanks to qualitative growth factors, making still more efficient use of the potential inherent in cooperative ownership. Output is increasing in plant growing and livestock raising, while expenditure on production is falling.

Last year's big harvest of grain crops has been exceeded this year. An average of 46 quintals of grain has been gathered from each hectare of agricultural land, the average yield for wheat amounted to 52.6 quintals, and for barley 49.3 quintals per hectare. The good indicators achieved for other crops too have laid the foundations for further increasing production of livestock products with a view to providing the population with a stable supply.

The achievement of such results has made it possible to improve the working people's working and living conditions in a systematic way. We are purposefully implementing a housing construction program -- the nucleus of our social policy. If you also take into account what is planned for this year, the country will have received a sum total of 2.4 million apartments since 1971. It should be emphasized that we have low, stable rents. From 1986 through 1990 it is proposed to construct or modernize more than 1 million apartments. Thanks to this, housing conditions will be improved for a further 3 million people. Thus, in accordance with our party's guidelines, we will resolve the housing question as a social problem by 1990.

During the period 1980 through 1984 the real incomes of GDR workers and employees increased 14.3 percent. At the same time consumer goods production was constantly expanding. Our socialist education system is of great significance. Now 85 percent of all people employed in the national economy have completed vocational training, and 21 percent have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions.

People, with their abilities, interests, and requirements, have always been and still are the most important factor in resolving all economic tasks. This is being manifested particularly clearly during the mass competition organized by trade unions in honor of the 11th SED Congress. Incidentally, of the 9.3 million trade union members more than 2.5 million fulfill various public functions in this organization.

All public forces make their contribution to developing the economy. The Free German Youth, with 2.3 million members, is particularly active in this respect. In youth teams and youth scientific research collectives young men and women show themselves to be innovators and inventors and advance numerous economic initiatives. The work being done along voluntary lines by the 270,000 members of the Chamber of Technology -- the GDR's socialist engineering organization — is also yielding considerable fruit. We see socialist competition as the chief form of the working people's democratic participation in management and in the planning and implementation of production.

The conditions of the eighties and the rapid development of production forces demand improved management, planning, and autonomous financing. Economic dynamics depend increasingly on the scientific and technical revolution, and we have set the task of attaining forward positions in decisive spheres of production. The high pace of economic growth is being determined increasingly strongly by the introduction of the most advanced technologies, particularly key ones. It seems to us that this is an apt name, because precisely they are the key to achieving high labor productivity and efficiency and high output quality. They include microelectronics, modern computer equipment, automated production planning and control systems, flexible automated production processes, new processing technologies, new materials, and bioengineering.

In resolving these tasks we can rely on the combines which have become the backbone of the GDR's socialist planned economy. They are capable of fulfilling comprehensive national economic targets through their own efforts and, above all, organically combining the development and introduction of scientific and technical innovations with the production and sales of the finished product. This finds the most concentrated expression in the growth of the net output and profit indicators.

Whereas in the seventies science and production sometimes took different paths, that divergence has now been overcome. Combines have set up close cooperation with the GDR Academy of Sciences and with higher educational institutions, and it is expanding steadily. Within its framework fundamental research, above all, is being carried out along planned and contractual lines.

Thus, combines are coming to order a large part of this research and are financing this work. The aim of such cooperation is weighty new developments which can be fulfilled only as a result of fundamental research with a long-term orientation, as well as the most advanced scientific and technical achievements which can provide a considerable savings.

The great social weight of science and technology in the GDR is shown by the fact that more than 4 percent of the national income is allocated to these purposes. Almost 200,000 skilled specialists are currently working directly in the sphere of research and development. High demands have been made the basis of the plans, particularly the state plan for the development of science and technology.

Paramount attention is devoted to using the results obtained in the economy. Thus, for example, in 1984 the level of updating of industrial output stood at 24 percent. In the next few years it is proposed to increase this indicator to not less than 30 percent, and even to 40 percent for consumer goods -- of course, given higher quality and growth in receipts from sales of them.

Every combine possesses a highly productive section for the production of means of rationalization. These sections are providing themselves as places which give rise to the most modern technology and real innovation. Now microelectronics must be introduced still more vigorously at these work places. Production means of rationalization is growing in terms of both volume and qualitative indicators. It is being used, above all, for the modernization of fixed capital. In the course of intensification the modernization of machinery and equipment is combined with the introduction of the latest technologies. At the same time we are increasing the level of utilization of machinery, which now stands at 16.5 hours a day on the main kinds of equipment in industry.

The use of industrial robots is of outstanding significance. In the middle of this year, more than 46,500 robots were in use in the GDR's national economy, compared with 13,680 robots in 1981.

The ability to react flexibly to changes in demand influences production efficiency to an increasing extent. That is why systems of automated design and preparation of production, as well as flexible automated systems, are being introduced at an accelerated pace. At 157 combines in industry, construction, transport, and communications, everything that makes up a single whole in the economic cycle of intensively expanded reproduction is united under one leadership. It must be noted that a combine consists of individual enterprises, each of which, like the whole combine, receives a state plan target and works on the principle of financial autonomy. Thus in the legal and economic respects the enterprises belonging to a combine are autonomous units. The general directors of combines are directly subordinate to the leaders of 11 industrial ministries.

The entire system of management, planning, and financial autonomy is directed not toward quantitative indicators in general, but first and foremost toward the production of output which meets demand, and high quality output for the minimum outlay. We have introduced one fundamental change in the evaluation of the economic activity of combines and enterprises. Whereas formerly the commodity output indicator came first, for some years now we have been using the net output indicator, which is a better way of combining the economic interests of combines and enterprises with national economic needs.

The influence of the levers of financial autonomy and economic incentives is directed in a planned way toward qualitative growth factors, first and foremost increasing labor productivity, reducing expenditure of energy and materials, and ensuring high quality and high revenue from exports of output.

All the measures being adopted arise from the basic principle: Whatever is advantageous to the national economy must also be advantageous to combines and enterprises. Thus effective economic measures are used to back up the basic goals of the economic strategy, like, for instance, the attainment of the best possible results in the sphere of science and technology, the more thorough processing of available raw materials and energy sources, the modernization and improved utilization of fixed capital, and the improvement of labor productivity and output quality.

Given the implementation of the socialist principle of remuneration according to labor, the system whereby the wages of workers, foremen, engineers, and technicians in industry, construction, and other production spheres are established according to labor productivity is proving justified. The worker's personal material interest is directed toward high efficiency and work quality, the careful use of capital, and the further establishment of socialist labor discipline and morality. In this context, working and living conditions are improved by agreement with the trade unions.

Today it can be said that the GDR has established a reliable system of socialist planned economic management. On the basis of this system it was possible to begin a consistent turn toward intensification. In constantly improving the system, we are preparing for the resolution of future tasks.

The agreements with the Soviet Union on cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production through the year 2000 are the firm foundation which enable us to determine the main directions of the GDR's national economic development through 1990 and in the longer term. We have every right to describe this long-term program as a historic step along the path of the further interweaving of our national economies. It marks the start of a new stage in all-around economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the interweaving of the two countries' national economies. At the same time it is fully in accordance with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference and is directed toward their implementation.

The high level of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is indicated by the fact that mutual trade exchange will reach a huge volume this year, amounting to approximately R15 billion. This is an increase of 63 percent on 1980. The Soviet Union, whose share of the GDR's foreign trade turnover is nearly 40 percent, is our biggest trading partner. The GDR, which accounts for 11 percent of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover, is the USSR's biggest trading partner.

More than 200 intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements ensure multifaceted cooperation among tens of thousands of workers, engineers, and scientists in resolving important tasks in all sectors of the national economy. On this basis the reciprocal exchange of specialized and coproduced output is developing rapidly. This makes it possible to make more purposeful use of the two countries' research and production potential.

We attach great significance to our countries' coordination of plans for national economic development, as the main instrument of coordinating economic policy. This work is increasingly determined by the demands of intensification, and first and foremost the increased demands in relation to the technical level and quality of output. The potential of machine building and other processing sectors in the GDR's industry is still strongly oriented toward the requirements of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

A significant place in our exports is occupied by technology, machinery, and equipment for the USSR's raw material and fuel sectors. The GDR plays an active part in ensuring future supplies of raw materials within the CEMA framework.

Thus, it is cooperating in the construction of gas pipelines and the opening up of sources of raw materials in the USSR, Cuba, and other socialist countries. The continuation of raw materials deliveries from the USSR is an essential condition of the development of the GDR's national economy. Here an outstanding place is assigned to deliveries of oil, rolled metals, bituminous coal, and other vitally important types of raw material.

Speaking of the long-term plans which our countries are implementing in the coming years, we have the entire socialist community in mind at the same time. The tremendous material and spiritual potential which socialism already has at its disposal today and which must be utilized and augmented should be used increased tangibly to serve our peoples' good. It also serves to defend revolutionary gains and promote the effectiveness of our actions to preserve and ensure peace throughout the world.

From the day of its foundation 36 years ago to the present day, the GDR has always considered itself obliged to make every effort to come out against the preparation of a new war and for a peaceful life for present and future generations. That will continue. Above all, we make every effort to ensure that German land never again becomes a source of war and that it dedicates itself only to peace. We act in the spirit of the great responsibility that is imposed on us by the location of our socialist state on the watershed between the two social systems, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

There is no more important cause then the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the safeguarding of peace. We agree wholly and entirely with the idea voiced by our friend and comrade M.S. Gorbachev that mankind is facing a choice to either survive together, or perish together. Therefore all who sincerely seek peace must pool their efforts. Not the supporters of "star wars" plans and the crazy doctrines of the first nuclear strike, the arms race, and confrontation, but the champions of the nonmilitarization of space and disarmament on the earth, the supporters of cooperation and detente, reason and realism in international affairs, must prevail.

The Soviet Union is making titanic efforts to achieve these goals. We wholeheartedly support the numerous initiatives to ensure peace which have been put forward recently by M.S. Gorbachev. They include the unilateral declaration of a moratorium on the siting of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the unilateral ending of all nuclear explosions, and the important proposal to the United Nations on the creation of a world organization for the peaceful use of outer space. Assessing highly our Soviet comrades' constructive position at the Geneva talks with the United States, we are convinced that at the forthcoming meeting with the U.S. President the CPSU Central Committee general secretary will do everything possible to ensure positive results in the interests of peace. We fully support the proposals contained in M.S. Gorbachev's message to U.S. President R. Reagan. They testify to the bold, principled, and at the same time flexible approach of the CPSU and the Soviet State to the resolution of that vitally important question for mankind -- ensuring peace.

There was unanimous approval and support in our country for the broad, far-reaching peace program which M.S. Gorbachev expounded during his visit to France. We see it as an important chance for all who want to prevent nuclear catastrophe, halt the arms race on earth, and prevent its spreading to space and for all who seriously seek to strengthen peace. This chance must be utilized.

In accordance with the policy coordinated within the Warsaw Pact, the GDR makes an active contribution to ensuring that arms limitation and reduction is achieved on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

Through the dialogue which I and other representatives of our country have conducted with Western statesmen, much has been done to set forth our community's positions on questions of preserving peace, as well as our constructive proposals for resolving the associated problems.

The GDR and CSSR Governments recently appealed to the FRG Government to embark on interstate talks on creating a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe. Such an agreement would be a concrete step and would facilitate the resolution of the problem of universal disarmament.

It is quite clear that the spread of the arms race into space which is inherent in the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" would increase the threat to all the peoples. Hopes for an end to the arms race and disarmament would then collapse. A change in the military-strategic equilibrium in favor of the United States and NATO must never happen, and will not be permitted. We share the Soviet Union's opinion that everything possible should be done to ensure peace in outer space and on earth. This is the most important international issue today, and the most urgent task for every responsible politician.

The GDR and the USSR fight shoulder to shoulder for peace and socialism. In fraternal cooperation, they seek to cope successfully with the demands which arise from the further building of a new society in our countries -- a society of true freedom and human dignity. We follow with great interest and a sense of close unity the course of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. It will be an important milestone in the Soviet people's life. We can already say that its decisions will have an inspirational influence on the entire socialist community and on the course of events in the international arena. I would like to take this opportunity to convey to Soviet Communists and all our friends and comrades in the Soviet land fraternal combat greetings and sincerest wishes for new successes in labor, good health, and prosperity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

For Hungarian reportage on the celebration of Soviet Culture Days in Hungary, including the visit and speech of Petr Demichev, CPSU minister of culture and Politburo candidate member, see the Hungarian section of the 10 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZAMYATIN INTERVIEWED ON USSR-FRENCH TIES, SDI

PM091201 Paris LE MATIN In French 3 Oct 85 p 3

[Interview with Leonid Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee "spokesman for international questions," by Frederic Dupre -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev has decided to make his first official visit to the West to our country. Does this choice have any particular significance?

Leonid Zamyatin: In politics when you want to be realistic and effective you try to avoid coincidences. It is naturally no accident that France is the first Western country to which Mr Gorbachev has paid an official visit. We have always advocated close cooperation with France because we think that our peoples' fundamental interests coincide on the basis of a general interest in peace and security. There is no clash of vital interests and there are no conflicts between our two countries. Although we are far from agreeing on all the problems of contemporary international life, although we have many important disagreements, I think we are unanimous on the essential things. The French and Soviets want relations within this European edifice which we share, based on the principle of good-neighborly relations. This presupposes security and well-being for all. We think that, at the present dangerous turning-point, two countries like the USSR and France could help set the development of the international situation back on a normal course.

Let us recall a few facts. Our countries were virtually the first to agree on the principles of political cooperation. We signed a specific document which defines the way in which the policy of detente should be understood and asserted. We took part together in preparations for the European conference. So should we not now logically expect our two countries' leaders to have something to say in overcoming areas of confrontation? I think that what they say could have an influence, as in the past.

I am convinced that the French and Soviets have every reason to hope that this meeting between leaders at the highest level will lead to better mutual understanding of the more urgent current problems: pushing back the threat of war and limiting the arms race, especially with regard to outer space.

LE MATIN: The Soviet Union has expressed anxieties about President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. The PRC has for the first time given a positive assessment of the European Eureka program in which France is taking the initiative. Do you think there is now objective agreement for reaching a comprehensive compromise on the militarization of space?

Leonid Zamyatin: In our opinion, any attempt to carry out SDI would inevitably have harmful consequences. The arms race will be extended to space, while a new spiral in this dangerous escalation will begin on earth. This will undoubtedly make the international situation even more delicate, the existing balance of forces will be destroyed, and the previously signed agreements, especially the 1972 ABM treaty, will be damaged.

LE MATIN: During the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union proposed to replace this disastrous prospect with the theory of "star peace", to present the international community with specific ideas on the options and fundamental principles of international cooperation in the sphere of research and the exploitation of space for peaceful purposes. But this can only become a reality if all channels leading to the militarization of outer space are hermetically sealed.

As regards the Eureka program, we hope that its aim is the exploitation of space for peaceful purposes. If that is the case, our efforts take the same direction. Indeed, faced with the "star wars" plans, the only possible alternative is to organize large-scale international cooperation for the peaceful exploitation of space. It is appropriate to stress that the situation which has been created requires diligent action.

The need for agreement on these questions is much more important than the disagreements which exist. All those interested in improving the situation should channel their efforts into the search for such an agreement.

LE MATIN: Mr Gorbachev has referred several times to the increased possibilities for cooperation betwen the two parts of the European continent. How does the USSR intend to promote dialogue and exchanges among countries with different social systems?

Leonid Zamyatin: Dialogue between Moscow and the European capitals has undoubtedly become livelier and more substantive recently. Its value for states in the East and the West is not in doubt, especially in the difficult period we are now going through. In our view, priority must once again be given to political cooperation. This dialogue and these joint actions are aimed reducing military confrontation and increasing stability; without that it seems difficult to imagine an offensive development in the other sectors. In its effort to reduce tension, to establish normal, calm, and productive relations -- in a word, civilized relations -- with all the Western countries, the USSR has put forward a whole series of far-reaching peace initiatives.

In our view, despite belonging to different economic and social systems and to different political and military alliances, all the European countries can perfectly well become partners in solving the crucial problems of peace and security and in developing international cooperation. The Soviet Union aspires to constructive political dialogue and cooperation. It is proving this by actively supporting various peaceful plans put forward in Western Europe.

We are deeply convinced that any progress in cooperation in the political sphere would create a more favorable environment for progress in other spheres: the development of trade and the expansion and extension of economic and cultural cooperation. We also think that any progress in this direction can also help improve mutual understanding in top-level politics. As you know, we and the other socialist countries have suggested developing broad and diversified cooperation between CEMA and the EEC. This would make it possible to breath life into various European projects relating to transport and energy, the protection of the environment, as well as others.

CHERNYAYEV DEPARTS FOR FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD082331 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Yu.I. Zuyev, sector chief of the International Department, left today for France to take part in the congress of the French Socialist Party.

UK REJECTS SEPARATE EUROPEAN ARMS PROPOSAL TALKS

LD100247 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Nikolay Borin commentary within the "Glance at the British Scene" feature]

[Text] During last week's visit to Paris, Mikhail Gorbachev, while speaking to French members of parliament, called on France and Britain to enter into direct talks with the Soviet Union on their nuclear forces. This proposal continues to command attention in the European and world press. One aspect of this attention, however, deserves special mention. Numerous attempts are being made to interpret this intiative as an insidious attempt on Moscow's part to split NATO by involving France and Britain in separate negotiations. The Soviet leader, however, made it quite clear what the motive behind this proposal was. He explained that the Anglo-French nuclear potential was growing so quickly in the European balance of strength that it simply couldn't be ignored any longer. A similar view has been expressed repeatedly by many prominent European politicians, American military experts, British Labor Party spokesmen, and French scientists.

It is perfectly obvious that without taking the Anglo-French nuclear arsenal into account, there cannot be a true picture of either the balance of strength or of the level of security in Europe. Indeed, any other logic produces a paradox. The Soviet Union is then, for example, asked to ignore the more than 2,000 nuclear warheads that Britain has, some 400 of them carried by her submarines. What's more, it is not just its eyes that Moscow is required to shut but its ears as well, so as not to hear statements by British officials who have said, for example, that just the missiles carried on Britain's subs would be sufficient to destroy a substantial number of important centers in the European part of the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, the British and French nuclear potentials continue to be upgraded. The rearmament of Britain's submarine fleet with Trident systems, will increase the number of nuclear warheads carried by the subs from 400 to 900. And France has already built its sixth nuclear capable (?submarine). The French potential has likewise reached about 900 warheads. In other words, the Anglo-French potential is capable of destroying 1,800 targets in the USSR. Needless to say, for someone in Moscow, Smolensk, Kiev, or Minsk it is of little consequence whether a NATO, British, or French missile destroys his home.

When he proposed a direct exchange of views with the aim of reaching a mutual understanding on the subject with France and Britain, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that this was important, above all, for the further process of negotiations on intermediate-range missiles, so as to invigorate the [word indistinct] process and give it a realistic direction, and the Soviet side, he added, was prepared to advance in this direction as far as its partners were.

Now, let me draw your attention to the question Mikhail Gorbachev was asked at his Paris news conference by a correspondent of the BBC. The BBC correspondent asked why the Soviet leader expected some change in London's official stance on the British nuclear forces. Well, this is a reasonable question. Throughout the talks on intermediate-range arms up to now, London has objected to having the British nuclear forces included in the overall nuclear balance in Europe. But, the whole package of the new Soviet initiatives outlined by Mihail Gorbachev in Paris, was aimed at creating more favorable conditions (?for) a constructive solution to the problems of arms limitation.

In his reply to the BBC correspondent, the Soviet leader said up to now Britain's position on intermediate-range missiles was shaped in one set of conditions. Now I am inviting Mrs Thatcher to adopt a new approach in connection with the radical proposals made by the Soviet Union. This radically alters the situation and since there is a new situation, Mikhail Gorbachev added, there have to be new approaches. These words remain addressed to London.

NETHERLANDS ANTI-CRUISE MISSILE CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIES

LD091933 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The Hague, October 9 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov:

The scene is being set in the Netherlands before a decisive battle whose outcome will decide whether American cruise missiles will be deployed on Dutch soil.

The government is to adopt a decision on this issue on November 1, and the pressure the United States and the NATO leadership have been continously exerting on the Netherlands, is making itself felt to an ever greater degree with each day. The Dutch are being told nearly every day, and rather unceremoniously, that the "special position" of the Netherlands which is in no hurry to comply with the NATO December 1979 missile decision sets a "bad example". Proponents of pro-American policy inside the country have rallied around this "thesis."

The anti-war movement in the Netherlands, one of the most powerful in Western Europe, has put foward the task of convincing broad sections of the population that the missile deployment is not only unnecessary, but is also contrary to the country's interests by making it dependent on the United States.

A nation-wide campaign of collecting signatures under an appeal to the government and parliament urging them to renounce the deployment is entering its final phase. The postcards, signed by the Dutch people, distributed by thousands of activists of the coordination committee No To Cruise Missiles, will be presented to government and parliament members on the square in front of the parliament building on October 26. The number of signatures has surpassed two million, and more and more people are joining the campaign.

Local observers notice a direct link in this respect with remarks made in Paris by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and his announcement of new Soviet proposals on the reduction of nuclear armaments.

The signature-collecting campaign turned into a factor of immense moral importance. According to the recent public opinion poll, two-thirds of the Netherlands' population believe that the government should take into account the view opposed to the presence of American missiles on Dutch soil. 42 per cent of those polled believe it is necessary to start new actions if the government adopts a decision in favour of the missiles. Among the actions considered are demonstrations, strikes and blockades of roads leading to military bases.

USSR-IRISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN DUBLIN

LD082158 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] London, October 8 TASS -- The 8th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Irish mixed commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Dublin early in October.

The sides reaffirmed the striving to go on with the joint efforts aimed at fulfilling the tasks set in the agreement concluded by the governments of the USSR and Ireland on December 16, 1976, which deals with the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation. They expressed their determination to expand trade and economic relations between the USSR and Ireland.

The mixed commission agreed that it was necessary to expand and diversify trade as soon as possible, including the growth of the deliveries of machinery, equipment and finished products on a mutually advantageous basis. It was decided to actively support organizations and firms of the two countries in their efforts aimed at the intensification of the existing forms of trade, economic and industrial cooperation and the development of new ones. The sides agreed to continue to promote the exchange of trade delegations, the organization of seminars, the participation in exhibitions and fairs which are regularly held in the USSR and Ireland. The session was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill which are characteristic of the relations between the two countries.

POTAPOV VIEWS SOVIET-GREEK RELATIONS

PM030945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[V. Potapov article: "View from the Acropolis"]

[Excerpts] This summer the whole of Greece's attention was drawn to the national parliament. At the beginning of June, parliamentary elections were held ahead of schedule. As a result of a fierce struggle, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) once again won a convincing victory over the right-wing opposition.

The Greek Communist Party played a considerable role in the defeat of the Right and in the triumph of the democratically minded forces. The outcome of the elections was affected to a considerable degree by the selfless struggle of the Greek Communists, who upheld their principled line of the country's resolute advance along the path of democratic transformations. The current Communist Party strategy proceeds from the presence in the country of broad national groups, movements, and figures in all spheres who want to and can promote the further struggle for progress and change.

At the end of July, Prime Minister A. Papandreou formed a new PASOK government. The new cabinet has to tackle complex tasks. The country's economic situation remains serious. U.S. and NATO pressure on Greece is not lessening. However, the very fact that PASOK's mandate has been prolonged for a second term in power attests that most Greeks support the policy of progressive changes within the country and the desire to pursue an independent line in international affairs which accords with Greece's national interests.

Soviet-Greek relations have expanded substantially in recent years. This is evident from the very first and by no means full impressions. The Soviet trolleybuses which bring the capital's trolleybus pool up to strength are an inalienable feature of the Greek capital's appearance today. "Ladas," of which there are 30,000 on Greek roads today, enjoy deserved popularity. Soviet films are included in Athens television programs. Indeed, even the light of the television screens and the illuminations on Athens streets at night remind one that Soviet and Greek organizations have been cooperating in the electric power sphere for more than 15 years.

The long-term program of development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation, calculated for a 10-year period, is of great importance for the ongoing development of Soviet-Greek trade and economic relations. Soviet-Greek ties received new impetus as a result of the accords reached during Prime Minister A. Papandreou's visit to the USSR in February 1985. Good-neighborliness between our countries is also promoted by the Greeks' traditionally deep feelings of sympathy for the Soviet Union and our people. And that, you must agree, speaks volumes.

CORRECTION TO GORBACHEV STATEMENT, INTERVIEW

The following correction pertains to the item subheadlined "Gorbachev Statement, Interview" published in the 7 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT Page G 1, second paragraph, from second line should read: ... by Mikhail Go-bachev, and carried from the talks with the Soviet leader "the feeling that both sides have made progress in familiarizing themselves with their respective views and thus getting an opportunity to contribute to progress in the resolution of the complex problems confronting the present-day world." Francois Mitterrand declared that states should orientate themselves toward detente in their international relations policy, relations which have recently too often sharpened."

Having noted that the point at issue in the course of the French-Soviet talks was first and foremost that of disarmament, of an equilibrium of forces, and, consequently, at peace and conditions of preserving peace and of how to avert the risk of war, the French head of state specially touched in this connection upon the new Soviet proposal for a 50 percent cut in all strategic weapons.

"The countries directly concerned -- the USA and the USSR -- should discuss that proposal in more specific terms," the president said. "To this end they have all possibilities: experts and the necessary data. They can compare what is comparable, to dispute what is disputable. In other words, the USSR and the USA have everything necessary to ensure progress at the talks. I hope that this aim will be served by the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President next month.

"All, including those who do not take part in the Geneva talks, have a stake in their success, as peace is our common cause."

Francois Mitterrand pointed out that a considerable cut in arms could be achieved only if linked with the impermissibility of spreading the arms race to outer space. "France has always wished not to create differences with its allies, among whom are its American friends." the president said. "Quite recently she was forced to declare under well-known circumstances that it would not participate in any form in the production of space weapons. These weapons differ from the existing ones. The spreading of nucl ar weapons to outer space will signal not only an end to the treaty of 1972 on anti-ballistic missile defence systems, but also a new spiral of the arms race, an advancement toward other forms of armament which I cannot even specify at this moment.

"I, certainly, remember the statement made to me to this effect by the American leaders: They think of it as a defensive weapon, but I do not wish to discuss it. France has already said that it would not participate in the SDI programme, that outer space is also of interest to it, but it believes that there are other methods of exploration of space and its use by present-day mankind." The president recalled that France had invariably declined to have its nuclear weapons taken into account and stressed that France's nuclear forces are not to be discussed without her participation. In our view, he continued, the disarmament problem should be examined in all of its aspects simultaneously: not only in terms of medium-range nuclear weapons, but also in terms of strategy and also of the conventional non-nuclear weapons, but the main thing in terms of chemical weapons and anti-missiles. France does not decline an exchange of views, in particular, with the Soviet Union and the established or renewed dialogue is a good method for that. But I did not deem it sensible to think that talks could be held.

"The position of our countries is not the same. We belong to two different types of society. We belong to different alliances. To overcome this distance it is necessary to display mutual understanding and contribute toward all opportunities for broadening cooperation.

This is precisely what we have done and will continue doing since the general secretary has kindly invited us to visit Moscow next year, and I have accepted this invitation." Other problems have, certainly, been dealt with, the president continued, in particular, our wish that the Stockholm conference should end before the middle of next year with an accord between its 35 participating countries. And the wish that the Final Act of the Helsinki conference should be implemented in its various aspects to a larger degree than has been the case until now. We have touched upon some most important aspects of what could be called regional conflicts, Francois Mitterrand pointed out.

"In terms of bilateral relations our conversations covered trade, equilibrium of the trade balance, a number of projects in the field, which could be described as a peaceful exploration of outer space, exceptional successes in the field of technology. We have spoken, in particular, about what is called nuclear synthesis, a field in which our two countries have advanced technology. In short we touched upon all fields where one or the other side has to its credit some accomplishments, wealth and successes, from which mutual benefit could be derived."

In conclusion Francois Mitterrand said: I would like all my pronouncements to be received as gratitude of sorts for our discussing seriously the world's most important problems, and also for the general secretary conducting these discussions in a way which makes it possible to envision even more cordial cooperation. This would well accord with the historical traditions of our two countries throughout all times and especially after World War II, in which the Soviet Union, and we too, suffered such heavy losses. We thank once again the peoples of the Soviet Union for their sacrifices, one of the heroic results of which was the liberation of France.

Then Mikhail Sergeyevich... (supplying passages containing Mitterrand remarks)

AL-QADHDHAFI'S UPCOMING VISIT PREVIEWED

Visit Signals Cooperation

LD092321 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, is to pay a friendly official visit to the USSR in the first part of this month. This will not be the Libyan leader's first visit to the USSR. Our countries have been linked for a long time by strong ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation. The Libyan Jamahiriyah firmly supports the peaceful Soviet foreign policy and its initiatives aimed at eliminating the danger of war and halting the arms race, especially nuclear arms and the militarization of space.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi particularly praises in his statements the support provided by the USSR for the cause of people's freedom and independence. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi strongly rejects the fabrications on Soviet policy. He said the relations between Libya and the USSR are not linked through a reward or a price or by following in the footsteps of the Russians or the Warsaw Pact. They are completely different from the relations that used to exist between Royalist Libya and Britain or the United States. This is self-evident. The USSR has always based and continues to base its international relations on the basis of complete equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and independence, and mutual benefit. These principles define the Soviet-Libyan relations. People in the USSR follow with extreme interest [words indistinct] which has chosen the road of deep socioeconomic changes.

In a brief time, the 1 September revolution has achieved one of the highest rates of economic growth in the Middle East and Africa. It participates with a noticeable contribution in the struggle of the Arab and other peoples against imperialism, Zionism, reaction and for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. All this creates a broad foundation for cooperation and coordination of action between our two countries in the interest of peace, international security, and the defense of freedom and progress. There is confidence that the forthcoming visit by the Libyan leader to the USSR will give a new impetus to the Soviet-Libyan relations, which are an example, as the Libyan papers say, of equitable international cooperation worthy of copying.

Bilateral Relations Viewed

PM091920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "Official Visit to the Soviet Union: Leader of the Libyan Revolution, Colonel Mu' ammar al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Excerpts] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution is coming to the Soviet Union today on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Over the years, since the September Revolution the Libyan leadership, headed by M. al-Qadhdhafi, has carried out a whole series of progressive socioeconomic transformations within the country in the interests of the masses. In its foreign policy, Libya, which adheres to the principles of positive neutrality, nonalignment with blocs, and peaceful coexistence, actively pursues an anti-imperialist, anticolonial course.

Libya is playing an active role in the matter of the cohesion of all progressive patriotic forces of the Arab East and Africa in their struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and local reaction and it acts resolutely in defense of the national interests of the Arab peoples. After the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution, relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation in many spheres were established between the Soviet Union and Libya. M. al-Qadhdhafi is making a great personal contribution to the development and consolidation of these relations. He has already visited the USSR in 1976 and 1981.

Soviet people cordially greet Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and through him the friendly Libyan people and express confidence that the forthcoming visit will be a considerable, new contribution to the cause of the further strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between our countries and peoples.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON HIJACKED ITALIAN SHIP

Seizure Exacerbates Tensions

OW091353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Bronislav Myakota]

[Text] A group of armed people is continuing to hold the Italian ship Achille Lauro. The movements of this ship, which is carrying more than 400 citizens of various countries in the Mediterranean Sea are being observed by Italian aircraft and naval vessels. [video shows the Achille Lauro at anchor and shots of its decks] You can see shots taken before the ship was seized. Extremists are demanding the release of about 50 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails or else they will blow up the ship. According to reports of some foreign press agencies the terrorists have killed two U.S. citizens and are now threatening to kill another U.S. citizen and a British citizen on board the ship.

Meanwhile a message from the ship's captain has been received in Beirut in which he says that all passengers are feeling well. The captain requested that no measures be taken against his ship. Reports have come in that the ship seized by extremists is again on its way to Port Said where it had originally planned to go. The latest piratical action leads to a dangerous exacerbation of tensions in the Mediterranean and only plays into the hands of those forces wishing to frustrate any possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, a statement by the Italian Communist Party says. The seizure of the passenger ship was resolutely condemned by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Terrorists Surrender

LD091820 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 9 TASS -- The terrorists who hijacked the Achille Lauro passenger ship near Port Said, Egypt, on October 7, which had over 400 people on board, surrendered to the Egyptian authorities today, the ANSA news agency reported with reference to official Egyptian sources. ANSA did not give any details about the surrender of the extremists who brought the ship back to the Egyptian shores after the senseless roaming about the Mediterranean. According to ANSA, none of the members of the crew and passengers was injured. The hijacking of the Achille Lauro was described by the world public as an act of piracy and was denounced in many countries.

STEPANOV COMMENTS ON RECENT OMANI DEVELOPMENTS

PM091135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Andrey Stepanov in response to reader's letter: "Country on the Shores of the Strait"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Excerpts] Recently an accord was reached on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Oman. Can you please tell us about this little-known country. A. Salikhov, Kazan.

The Sultanate of Oman, so-called since August 1970, is situated on the Arabian peninsula on the Strait of Hormuz -- the strategically important southern entrance into the oil-rich Persian Gulf. Remember that nearly one-fifth of the oil consumed in the nonsocialist part of the world passes through the Strait of Hormuz.

On 24 June 1970 Sultan Taymur, who ruled in a medieval manner, was removed and his son Qabus Ibn Sa'id, educated at Sandhurst Military Academy in Britain, became head of state. Britain signed a treaty with the new sultan whereby it withdrew its forces from the country, but it retains key positions in the economy and the right to use Omani airfields.

The Sultanate of Oman is an absolute monarchy. Islam is the state religion. Political parties and trade unions are banned.

The government is doing its best to stimulate the private sector and is striving to direct the country's development along the capitalist path.

But the development plans are being held up by a decline in revenue due to lower world oil prices and by an acute shortage of skilled manpower. It is no accident that there are now around 200,000 foreign workers in the country, mainly from India and Pakistan. At the same time, in the past decade the face of the country has altered considerably. A copper mine has been constructed, along with cement plants and oil refineries and an enterprise producing asbestos pipes; and an industrial complex is being developed in Rusayl. Modern highways and housing, power transmission lines, hospitals, and schools have appeared. Around 200,000 children are now attending these schools, although the illiteracy rate is still very high. It is planned to open a university in 1986.

Although Sultan Qabus is refusing to allow the United States to have military bases on Omani territory, U.S. servicemen do have access to a number of airfields. The United States has been modernizing the old British Air Force base on Masirah Island and uses it from time to time to land its aircraft; it has also built an airstrip in Khasab, near the Strait of Hormuz. Omani subunits have participated on more than one occasion in joint maneuvers with U.S. troops.

Recently, because of the threat that the Iran-Iraq War could spread throughout the region, the Sultanate has been trying to diversify methods of safeguarding its security. Life has prompted the need to pursue a more balanced foreign policy. Oman is actively participating in the work of the Gulf Cooperation Council, set up in the spring of 1981. The country is coordinating its policy with this organization and is receiving financial assistance from its members. In October 1983 relations with the neighboring People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which had been tense for a long time, were normalized.

The establishment of Soviet-Omani diplomatic relations, the joint communique notes, will contribute to the development of bilateral ties and strengthening of peace and international security.

U.S. STILL BLOCKING CONTADORA SETTLEMENT

PM040855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's Column": "Contadora and Its Enemies"]

[Text] Havana -- The foreign ministers of the countries belonging to the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexio, and Panama) have conveyed to the UN secretary general the "final draft" of a "Peace Act" designed to promote a settlement of the very acute military-political crisis in the region. In Mexican Foreign Minister B. Sepulveda's opinion, this document may be signed by the Central American states before the end of this year.

The prospects would seem promising. However, they cannot be viewed in that way since the main contradictions on the key aspects of the Central American problem have not been removed.

Take for example, that section of the future document dealing with the gradual withdrawal of foreign military advisers from the countries of the region. In addition to Nicaragua, the puppet governments of El Salvador and Honduras have also expressed agreement with this point, but with reservations. Even if the U.S. "instructors" do leave those two countries, joint maneuvers will continue to be held there between the Pentagon and the local reactionary military. Washington's clients also have a highly distinctive understanding of the commitment to strive for the restoration of national accord in each country. They claim that this section ought to mean.. the immediate opening of dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and the "Contra" bandits.

What is the course of such impudent demands from mercenary regimes afraid for their own future? The reason for their showy self-confidence is clear to see. It concerns the intrigues of the White House, which ostentatiously held a meeting of its ambassadors to Central America in the Panamanian capital. The discussion centered on a U.S. State Department instruction which effectively says: it is better that the Contadora Group collapses than that a document which does not suit Washington is signed on the group's initiative. These "guidelines" were leaked to the press and were sharply rebuffed not only by Nicaragua but also by Panama and a number of other participants in the ministers' meeting.

A year has passed since Managua set its neighbors an example of goodwill when stating its readiness to sign the first text of the Contadora "Peace Act." However, the Reagan administration forbade its henchmen to follow that example, drastically expanded its military presence in El Salvador and Honduras, and increased its assistance to the Somocist remnants many times over. It is the Reagan administration's efforts which are delaying the achievement of a truly all-embracing political accord aimed at restoring long-awaited peace and calm in the region.

CHILEAN POLITICAL SCENE, RECENT DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

PM080824 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 October 1985 Morning Edition carries on page an 1,800-word article by R. Tuchnin entitled "A Helping Hand to the Butcher. How Washington Is Saving Pinochet."

Tuchnin begins his article with a brief description of the Chilean coup d'etat which brought Pinochet to power, reviews events during the last 12 years and attempts to "liberalize" the regime, and outlines the U.S. assistance given to Chile in this period. He says:

"While the people's masses are joining the struggle against the hated regime increasingly actively and boldly, the United States is hatching a dangerous political conspiracy behind their backs. The Reagan administration has firmly embarked on a course of attempting to reconcile the incumbent fascist rulers with the rightwing bourgeois opposition. It is envisaged that the slogan 'replace Pinochet' be taken down and placed in long-term storage.

The author then writes ironically about the "idyllic picture" of a present-day situation characterized by "raging Pinochet terror," and concludes:

"There is nothing surprising in the fact that Washington has promptly established control over the activity of those parties which recently signed the 'National Accord for transition to Total Democracy.' Elliott Abrams himself, newly appointed assistant secretary of state for Interamerican affairs, personally met with the six leaders of these parties and impressed upon them that it is time to end the struggle against Pinochet and carry on by means of 'dialogue and conciliation.'

"In fact, it was not difficult for him to find a common language with many representatives of the rightwing opposition. After all, the accord that has been published is imbued with a spirit of compromise with the dictatorship. It contains neither an appeal to mobilize the masses for the overthrow of the dictatorship, nor demands for the junta's immediate resignation, nor even any specific deadlines for the holding of elections. It is an indicative fact that the accord's initiator, archbishop J.F. Fresno of Santiago, appealed for 'restraint from protest actions' on the eve of the scheduled mass antidictatorship demonstrations. Chile's communists, just like the other leftwing parties belonging to the People's Democratic Movement opposition bloc, were not invited to participate in the elaboration and signing of this document, in conformity with the line supported by Washington.

"Noting certain positive aspects in the agreement that have been reached, the Communist Party of Chile declared in its address to the people: 'Any initiative aimed at the speediest restoration of democracy in our country encounters understanding and support. Nevertheless, life has proved, and repeatedly that this stance must not be sectarian or aimed at isolating any opposition forces. Such a stance must be accompanied by the broadest and most resolute actions of the peoples' masses.

"The tyranny will be overthrown by the joint efforts of millions of Chileans, sooner, rather than later, as President Allende said before his heroic death. Then, after the victory, historians will calculate how many unnecessary sacrifices were made by the patriots and what the cost was to the Chilean people of the criminal political game being played today by the United States with one of the most cruel and bloody dictators of our time."

CHEBRIKOV VISITS YAROSLAVL OBLAST ENGINE PLANT

PM021425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

[Tass Report: "Stay in Yaroslavl Oblast"]

[Text] During his stay in Yaroslavl Oblast 28 through 30 September, V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, has visited an engine plant-- the head enterprise of the "Avtodizel" association -- and the "Mashpribor" plant. In talks with the enterprises' workers and leaders he displayed interest in working and daily living conditions, the introduction of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress into production, and the consolidation of discipline. During his talk with the engine builders special attention was paid to questions of creating a modern technical base for assimilating the production of a new family of powerful diesel engines. In the "Mashpribor" collective the conversation touched on problems of the development and series production of flexible production system and robot technology complexes.

At a meeting at the CPSU Obkom with members of the obkom bureau and party aktiv, there was a discussion of paths for the intensive development of the economy and the introduction of effective forms of management, of the in-depth quest for reserves, and the raising of responsibility in all work sectors proceedings from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and other party documents.

V.M. Chervikov laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and flowers were also laid at the memorial erected in honor of the Yaroslavl people's combat and labor feats during the Great Patriotic War.

V.M. Cherbrikov was familiarized with the work of the intersectorial center of scientific-technical information and propaganda and the technology center. He visited the city's mass housing construction regions and the Yaroslavl museum-preserve of history and architecture, where he was familiarized with the "Igor's Lay" exhibition, the museum complex and international youth center in Rostov, and the N.A. Nekrasov estate-museum in Karabikha.

F.I. Loshchenkov, first secretary of the Yaroslavl CPSU Obkom, and Oblispolkom Chairman V.F. Gorulev accompanied V.M. Chebrikov on his tour of the oblast.

PRAVDA REPORTS MACHINE-BUILDER'S DAY MEETING

PM011511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Greeting Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark a professional holiday -- Machine-Builder's Day -- was held in Moscow 27 September.

In the presidium were V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.S. Belyakov, A.I. Volskiy, and I.I. Sakhnyuk, CPSU Central Committee section chiefs; leaders of machine-building ministries and a number of departments, scientists, and leading production workers.

A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

Those taking part in the meeting asserted that they would expend all their strength, knowledge, and experience for the speediest introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress into the national economy and would fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

MANAGERS LIABLE FOR IMPROPER EMPLOYEE DISMISSALS

LD091338 Moscow TASS International Sservice in Russian 0525 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Summary] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS) -- The Soviet Constitution guarantees the right to work. There are provisions for workers to be retrained or to raise their qualifications without financial loss. Jobs are reserved for young people at every factory. Because the economy is planned, cadre training can be coordinated with the development of different branches of the economy.

"There are strict state norms guarding safety and health at work. Special state organs and the technical inspectorate of the trade unions monitor their observance. They have the right to give prescriptions, which must be carried out, on eliminating shortcomings in the preservation of labor, to punish the guilty and to demand their removal from their posts, and to stop production. Work was stopped for 24 hours in one of the Gukovskaya mine drifts in Rostov Oblast when the rules for carrying out mining were infringed."

Workers cannot be fined without reason. If they lose their job because of low qualifications or for health reasons, they must be given a job elsewhere.

"Even if the trade Union committee agrees, the person dismissed has the right to a legal defense. Any labor dispute is examined within not more than 10 days. The appellant is relieved of any legal costs. If the court finds that the dismissal violates of the law, the worker immediately is reinstated in his old job. He is paid the wages for the time of his forced break in labor. The manager who made a clear violation of the labor legislation by dismissing his subordinate, makes good the loss from his own pocket. In a case of gross violation of the labor legislation in the dismissal, criminal punishment of those responsible is provided for.

"A TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Ministry of Justice that disputes involving the administration and workers regarding labor legislation account for an insignificant part of the total number of civil cases that come up in courts. This is because, as a rule, administrative and trade union bodies intervene at an earlier stage. Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast is a good example here: At the request of legal inspectorate of the trade unions, 26 senior management people have been made liable under disciplinary regulations while 22 managers have been fined for violating labor legislation there."

UZBEK OBLAST PARTY COMMITTTES HOLD MEETINGS

GF080614 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Namangan Oblast Party Committee held a plenum on 30 September. The participants discussed a report by Nazir Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee, on the duties of the oblast's party organization concerning the improvement of commercial and communal livelihood services to the people, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum.

Meanwhile, the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee also held a plenum. The convocation heard reports by (Mirkasumov), first secretary of the Almalyk City Party Committee, and [name indistinct], first secretary of the Tashkent City's Leninskiy Rayon Party Committee, on the question of realizing the CPSU Central Committee's decision stipulating measures for removing the state of drunkenness and alcoholism and consolidating the struggle made against occurrences regarded as being against the interests of the community.

The plenum participants also heard a report on the work being carried out in response to the critical debates held in the 21st Tashkent Oblast Party Committee meeting and the (?subsequent) party committee plenums since the said convocation.

COSMONAUTS INSPECT SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

LD080712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The crew of the orbital complex will continue demothballing the satellite craft "Cosmos-1686" today. The cosmonauts will carry out inspection checks on the scientific equipment installed on board the satellite craft and replace individual units in the station's power system. Today's scientific program includes geophysical and biological experiments. According to reports from orbit and telemetric data, the on-board systems of the scientific research complex "Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-14/Cosmos-1686" are functioning normally. Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov are healthy and feel well.

Crew Continues Experiements

LD080645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Aleksandr Volkov continue carrying out the planned research and experiments on board the orbitral complex "Salyut-7/Soyuz-t-14/Cosmos-1686." Geophysical and technical experiments and medical checks for the crew are planned for today. Development of prospective instruments for future space flights is included in the program. Flight control center reports that work in near-space orbit is being done according to the established program, and the cosmonauts are healthy and feel well.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES MHD POWER PLANT

LD021359 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 2 Oct 85

["Promising Sphere of Energy Production" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union has started for the first time in world practice the construction of a power unit with a capacity of 580,000 kilowatts operating according to the principle of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) method of the transformation of the heat energy into electric energy. It is planned to complete the construction and put into practice the MHD-power plant in the coming five-year plan period. This has been stated in a TASS interview by the USSR Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification Anatoliy Mayorets.

The minister pointed out that in the power unit the heat energy of the combustion products was transformed into electric energy in two stages: First in the MHD-generator and then in the steam-turbine installation. He stressed that the aggregate efficiency of the MHD-power plant could reach 50-55 per cent, while at modern thermal power plant it ranged from 38 to 42 per cent.

The utilization of new power units in energy production will permit to considerably reduce fuel consumption in energy generation -- by up to 30 per cent in the future, to reduce the ejection of harmful substances into the environment and to bring down the need in cooling water by 33.4-50 per cent in comparison with traditional thermal power plants. Apart from it, broad prospects open up for substantially reducing single-unit power of the power units.

The research into this important problem is headed by Academician Aleksandr Sheindlin, director of the Institute of High Temperatures, the minister said further. He has been appointed to the post of general designer for the creation of a magnetohydrodynamic power unit which is being built near Ryazan, in the centre of Russia.

Anatoliy Mayorets pointed out that this work was carried on in the USSR in accordance with the purpose-oriented comprehensive scientific and technical program which provided for the creation of the MHD power units working on gas-fuel oil and coal fuel.

He specially stressed the obvious expediency of the utilization of the MHD-method of energy transformation which was an important element of scientific and technological progress in energy production.

The developments carried out by the USSR Ministry of Electric Power Development and Electrification with the participation of the USSR Academy of Sciences showed a possibility of a broad utilization in energy production of MHD-power plants working on solid fuel.

The mastering of the industrial MHD-power unit will permit Soviet power engineers to pass over to the creation of power units with a capacity of 1,000-1,500 megawatts, the minister said.

The minister explained that in the MHD-power unit fuel was burned in special combustion chambers. The oxidizing agent (the air) heated to the temperature of 1,700 degrees centigrade is fed into the chamber. The plasma (the combustion products) passes through the nozzle of the combustion chamber in which it is accelerated to reach high velocity and then enters the MHD-channel located in the magnetic field. The current that emerges in the MHD-generator is transformed into alternating current and is fed to the power system through the step-up transformers. The outlet temperature of the plasma when it goes out of the MHD-generator remains rather high and for this reason it is used for the second time in the steam generator of a traditional type.

The world's biggest experimental-industrial installation with the U-25 MHD-generator is functioning at the Moscow Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

TROOPS STAGE EXERCISE FOR 'OCCUPATION' OF TURKEY

NC080911 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 9

["Our Northern Neighbor (!) Won't Abandon its Antiquated Ambition" -- TERCUMAN headline]

[Text] Birol Yigitcan reports from London:

Some 25,000 Soviet troops held secret exercises relating to the occupation of Turkey. Units under the command of General Arkhipov, commander of the Southern armies, assembled southeast of Tiflis, roughly 200 km from the Turkish-Iranian border, and tested new tactics connected with the occupation of Turkey. These maneuvers lasted 6 days.

According to information reaching London, the exercises was codenamed "Kavaz" and was carried out both by the Ground Forces and the Air Force.

A British defense expert who prefers to remain anonymous said that these maneuvers were carried out in complete secrecy during the first week of August, but added that a number of details leaked out recently. The British expert notes that Gen Arkhipov would follow this plan, which was rehearsed, for the occupation of Turkey: "Soviet units would assemble north of the Kura River, 200 km from the point where the Turkish and Iranian borders meet. Commando units known as Spetsnaz would infiltrate Turkey and carry out a serious of assassinations in order to bring about the governments collapse. With help from agents in Turkey, they would then blow up important power stations, depots, and communications systems. As a follow-up, armored units, supported by the Air Force and the infantry, would cross quickly into Turkey and complete the occupation of the country. The objective of the operation is to reach the Meiiterranean. With the help of reinforcements, this goal was achieved in the exercise."

The most modern and best-trained units in the Soviet Armed Forces are known as "Spetsnaz." Their wartime mission is to infiltrate enemy territory and paralyze vital centers in that particular country. Their next task is to open the way for the occupation force.

No definite information has been obtained on the number of Spetsnaz commandos, who are trained to operate in small groups, make contact with local agents, and launch attacks.

A few weeks ago, exercises dealing with countermeasures against Spetsnaz commando raids were held in Britain for the first time.